

North Carolina.—The late war.

In a late number of the Sketches of the University, we find the following paragraph: "The people who felt most bitterly at the close of the war were not the majority in numbers at the South but they were the majority, so to speak, in social rank and influence, refinement, intelligence and wealth. They were, in short, the class that supports Colleges and Institutions of learning." It is a matter of regret that in a series of sketches, containing in their very title an implied promise of freedom from political bias, and withal so interesting, there should be found room for such a statement; though when we remember how prevailing has been the fashion for a certain class of politicians to assert that North Carolina was dragged into the late war, and kept in it like a "led dog," it is not a matter of surprise.

There has been entirely too much of this sort of talk. Even during the war, our Governor, himself a politician, said "the great popular heart is not now and never has been in this war. It is a revolution of the politicians, not the people." We violate no privacy in making this statement, for the writer or some injudicious friend has removed the seal of secrecy from this and other letters that had much better have been buried with the Confederacy.

The cause of this prevailing fashion to slander our people may be easily traced. The unexpected refusal of Andrew Johnson to accept sanguinary measures toward the South, and the character of his peculiar "policy," had an influence upon the action of our people that is felt to this day. The pardon of individuals and the restoration of States, though an easy matter when determined upon by the chief of a nation that had made its chief a Dictator, still required the intervention of certain formalities. As being in accord, therefore, with the form of popular government, a convention of the people was ordered. It was of course intended that men who had maintained their loyalty untarnished should compose that convention, but within the broad limits of the State a sufficient number of them could not be found. This made it necessary to resort to the next best class of men, to wit: Those who, though they had favored the war, had also opposed it. This was necessary also because the participation in the war had been so universal and the feelings of the soldiers and their families were still so strong, that no man of political aspirations, no matter how much adverse he had been at all times to the war, was willing to jeopard his hopes of future honors by offending the soldiers. The "correct thing," then, was to pursue a middle course, to propitiate the government by having opposed the war, to propitiate the soldiers by having favored it, and thus secure their selection for office on the ground of availability. Soon the front was filled with men who had "always opposed secession and the war" until dragged into it by the force of circumstances—an honorable crime, a patriotic treason to be blot out by the tears of the Federal recording Angel. That Angel went long and profusely. He had a chronic lacrimary diarrhea.

Original sin and original secession became synonymous terms. It at once became the fashion to praise the soldier and to abuse the secessionist. The one had designed brains and staid at home. The other had courage and "fought gallantly" under Lee. There was as much danger for the future politician in offending "our brave boys" as there was in offending the government, and there was then no Radical party in the field, with seventy thousand negro voters to contend for office. There were "none to molest or make afraid," save the poor democrats and secessionists.

When the privilege of voting was refused or granted only in obedience to Executive proclamations enforced by powder and ball, the wishes of the Government were, very naturally, respected in the election of members of the Convention. That Convention met and solemnly renounced and denounced the heresy of secession, both in theory and practice: fashioned and offered to the people a new Constitution, and ousting all the old officers, replaced them, in every instance, it is believed, by men who had "opposed the war." What was the response of that "great popular heart" that had never been "in the war"? Simply to reject this and every other attempt to throw discredit upon the war, its advisers and supporters, until the voices of freedom were drowned in the clamor of slaves.

In the course of time the tenure of office of these "available men," who were fortunate enough to have known the right, and yet to have pursued the wrong, became very uncertain. Congress began to manifest signs of a separate existence hostile to that of the Executive. "The cloud that was at first no bigger than a man's hand," soon overcast the whole heavens, and with the darkness and the triumph of Congress thirsting for vengeance came the carpet-baggers. With the negroes, whose appearance upon the scene had paved the way for their advent, the carpet-baggers at once united, and with the advantage of undoubted loyalty, easily bore down all opposition.

Everything is now changed and to achieve success and secure office "available" native North Carolinians must put themselves upon a level with carpet-baggers and negroes—in a word become scalawags. The choice now lies between democracy and radicalism—some will hesitate not at all, some will hesitate a short time, and some will hesitate a long time, and then join the Radicals. The old time is played out. It no longer avails anything to praise "our brave boys" and to abuse secession, to denounce the war and to applaud the warriors.

This being the case, we hope and expect to hear less about "the great popular heart" and "the majority in numbers" having been "opposed to the war." Cassandre rations legis cessat ad ignem loq.

them as individuals we have no sympathy in their present calamity, having at no time tolerated them except as a choice of evils.

It is time to give carpet-baggers and scalawags the exclusive privilege of insinuating that it was "the rich man's war and the poor man's fight."

Our comrades in arms and our commander, the great captain of the age, have all declared that North Carolinians were "heroes in the strife." Let us not give them the lie and say we were "dumb driven cattle."

—Ment.

We are glad to know that the State Geologist, Professor KERN, continues his investigations into the deposits of Marl in this immediate section. We are very hopeful that much good will result from this. The experiments with Marl, where the quality is at all good, shows that it is at once the cheapest, best and most durable of all the fertilizers used. If the investigations of Professor Kern result in the more general use of Marl by our own people, even if they do not develop its value as an article of commerce, its labors will be of great benefit to this section.

The existence of Marl, in immense quantities, throughout most of the eastern and southern counties of this State has long been known. Indeed, for many years it has been used in certain localities as a fertilizer. Dr. EMMONS, by his investigations and reports, did much to attract attention to its value, and give a correct idea of its agricultural importance.

Heretofore the North Carolina Marls have had little or no commercial value, for they have been found too greatly intermixed with sand to bear transportation. As yet there has been no cheap or practical method devised to separate the sand from the useful parts of the Marl, and consequently the use of this fertilizer has been confined to plantations in the immediate vicinity of the deposits. We trust the present interest in this subject, engendered by the visits and investigations of Professor Kern, will result in the discovery of Marl free from sand, or lead to the invention of machinery by which the sand can be rapidly and cheaply separated from the valuable parts of the Marl.

In this connection we find, in a recent work, an interesting account of the benefits that have been derived from the use of marl in the State of New Jersey. It is stated that the region of country in which it is found has been almost made by it. Before its use, the soil was exhausted, and much of the land was so lessened in value that its price was but little, if any, greater than that of cheap government lands at the west; while now, by its liberal employment, those worn-out soils have been brought up to more than their native fertility, and the value of the land increased from fifty to a hundred fold. In these districts, as a general fact, the marl has been obtained at a little more cost than that of digging and hauling but a short distance. There are instances, however, in which large districts of worn-out land have been wholly renovated by the use of this substance, though situated from ten to fifteen miles from the marl-beds, and when, if fair allowance is made for labor, the cost per bushel could not have been less than from twelve to sixteen cents.

In New Jersey, a ton of marl is sometimes dug from under each square foot of surface; at even half this rate, a square mile will yield nearly 14,000,000 tons. The quantity being thus inexhaustible, the price is consequently low. We do not recollect to have seen any calculation as to the extent of the formation in this State, but the alluvial character of the country in which it is found, similar in all important respects and indications to that of New Jersey, warrants the impression that it is perhaps equally extensive.

As showing how successfully the marls may be transported over railroads, the Third Annual Report of the Geological Survey of New Jersey mentions the fact that, in 1856, there were transported over one of them 275,000 bushels, all of which found a market out of the State. Along the line of the road were lands which were as barren, or as much exhausted by cultivation, as any in this State. The use of marl has renovated the country, and a profitable trade has sprung up which has not only benefited the owners of marl pits, but that part of the agricultural community who avail themselves of this substance, when it can be brought from a distance to their doors.

A recent issue of the New York Times contains an interesting account of the New Jersey marl beds. Subjoined we give the analysis of the Farmingdale marl bed, reported as having been made by Professor GEORGE H. COOK, President of the New Jersey Agricultural College.

Phosphoric acid, .....	3.58
Potash, .....	3.75
Lime, .....	3.27
Silica, .....	1.75
Sulphuric acid, .....	0.97
Magnesia, .....	63.15
Oxide of iron, .....	1.75
Water, .....	8.95
Total, .....	100.18

As a matter of additional interest to our agricultural readers we extract the subjoined from the statement before us:

The marl bed at Farmingdale is found about twenty feet under the surface of the ground, lying in a distinct strata from twelve to twenty feet in thickness. It is of a dark green color, cuts easily with the spade, and is about the consistency of wet sand. It has the appearance of being what geologists have decided it to be, the fossilized remains of myriads of marine animalcules. Its value as a fertilizer is derived from the fact that it contains, and which is said to be more perfectly in it than in any other fertilizer now in use.

A ton of marl is said to contain 70 pounds of phosphoric acid, the most valuable ingredient in all fertilizers. Peruvian guano contains 470 pounds of phosphates to the ton. Marl is delivered at Farmingdale for \$1.00 per ton, while the price at New York is about \$50 per ton. Thus it is seen that the value of marl is very great. It is claimed that in the single ingredient which gives guano its value, marl even at \$5 per ton is worth more than guano. But while the virtues of guano are exhausted on a single crop, it is claimed for marl that its effects are plainly perceptible for five, eight and ten years after its application. Indeed there are farmers in New Jersey who claim the fertilizing effects of guano on the soil have been visible in some cases thirty years after its application. However this may be, there is no doubt that the agricultural interests of New Jersey are greatly benefited by the use of marl, and it remains to be seen

whether its value, as compared with other fertilizers, will enable it to compete with them in the markets outside of that State.

#### EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Sparkling Catawba Springs.—Catawba County.—Railroad Travel.—Excursion, &c., &c.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS, July 12th, 1893.

Dear Journal:—I can hardly imagine anything more pleasant during this "heat-dog" term, than to leave the heat and dust and labors of the city for the inviting repose which awaits one at this delightful resort. The change is greater and more pleasant than can easily be imagined, nor can it be attributed altogether to the freedom from extreme heat and suffocating dust, or yet to the necessary repose which the mind as well as the body occasionally require. There is something here which contributes to the comfort of one's sleep, which cannot be accredited to the absence of mosquitoes or even to the difference of temperature, which invigorates the body, and prepares one for the heat of the sun at noon day. There is an elasticity in the air which makes us feel capable of violent physical exercise in the midst of the Summer solstice.

I find, after an absence of two years, a delightful sameness in everything about the Catawba. Since then what a change has taken place in North Carolina for the worse. How sadly have her material interests been sacrificed; how her good name has become a reproach. But the evil influences of these things have not penetrated into this retreat. The same cooling shades and murmuring waterfalls comfort you; the fountain of health flows and sparkles as freely as formerly; the baths are as refreshing, the old water-wheel, which supplies them turns as lazily, the music of the band is as fine, the cozy cottages nestling among the magnificent oaks, and the imposing castle upon the brow of the hill, are inviting as ever. Above all, the same welcome and cheer greets the guests from the Urbane Proprietor. Catawba Springs have not changed, or if at all, for the better. There has been indeed some reconstruction here, but conducted under different auspices, it has met with happier results than those attending similar efforts in behalf of the State.

But then these Springs are in the very heart of Catawba county, than which there is not a more Conservative county in the State. Under the control of its own citizens, its people uncontaminated by the dishonest and corrupting adventurers, the trail of the serpent of Radicalism has not blighted the social, political and material flowerets which bloom in this Conservative Eden. I learn that the county is entirely free from debt, with a surplus in the Treasury, and that there has not been a citizen of the county to go into bankruptcy. This indeed is saying a great deal. The people are for the most part poor, (and where in the South are they otherwise?) but they are industrious and frugal, and hate Radicalism as the devil does holy water.

The company at the Sparkling Catawba Springs is collecting earlier than usual. There are now some forty or fifty guests, while many more have secured rooms and will arrive during the present week. I found Wilmington already well represented among the visitors, who are in search of health and pleasure. Colonel Wyatt is looking for a goodly crowd from our city, and he will do all in his power to contribute to their comfort and pleasure. Families from Raleigh, Goldsboro', Charlotte, Greensboro', and other places in and out of the State, will occupy many of the cabins and the rooms of the two hotels. With ample accommodations for three hundred guests, none need fear of not finding good quarters upon their arrival.

There are several invalids here, and I am glad to say that there has already been much improvement in their condition. The effect of the waters seem to be magical upon many of the diseases which baffle the skill of the physician and gradually wear out the system. It is wonderful that waters which taste so slightly of the medicinal qualities with which they are impregnated have such wonderful effect upon animate and inanimate matter. When I was last here Colonel Wyatt had just curbed his White Sulphur Springs with slabs of marble, and covered the bottom with beautiful white pebbles. It gave a pleasing effect to the sparkling waters which bubbled up and filled this basin of spotless white. But now the slabs and pebbles are discolored, and coated with ugly but rich deposits of sulphur and iron. While giving visible evidence of the value of the waters it does not add much to the looks of the Spring.

For the benefit of such families from the eastern part of the State as intend to visit the Sparkling Catawba during the summer, I will state that they had better leave home as soon as to strike the trains which leave Goldsboro' on the afternoons of Tuesday and Thursday of each week. There is a daily train on the Western North Carolina Railroad (Sunday excepted), but only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings does it make close connection with the North Carolina Railroad at Salisbury. On the alternate mornings, for some good reason known to the officials, the train does not leave until 6, while you reach Salisbury a little after 3 o'clock. There could not be a more uncomfortable delay or a more unseasonable hour. The time is too short to seek repose at a hotel, and entirely too long to wander about the depot, with no accommodations for passengers, even admission into the waiting car being refused. Persons reaching Salisbury on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 3 o'clock, a. m., make close connections, and reach Hickory Station in time for a very good breakfast, and have a cool ride to the Springs afterwards.

I learn that negotiations are pending between parties in Goldsboro' and President Smith, of the North Carolina Railroad, for an excursion to the Catawba. The excursionists desire to arrange to remain here four or five days. I have no doubt the benefits of the excursion could be extended to our people, under the liberal management of the Wilmington and

Weldon Railroad, and such an arrangement would be altogether agreeable to our friends in Goldsboro', who have the matter in charge. Such a trip would be very pleasant, and this would be so inconsiderable as to bring it within the power of almost all to participate.

I will endeavor in my next to give some account of the crop prospects of this section, and to jot down some interesting facts in regard to agriculture and other industries which give employment to the people. My observations, like my visits, must be hasty, for, notwithstanding the pleasures and comforts of this place, and the grateful recreation which a sojourn here affords, I must hasten back to the thralldom of the sabbath, for the reading public, like the insatiable Oliver, are always demanding "more, more."

Yours truly,

#### Our Fayetteville Correspondence.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 12th, 1893.

Dear Journal:—I had intended writing you a sort of continuation of my former letter more than a week ago, but have been deterred from doing so. I promised to give you some further notes in reference to the Western Railroad, a road which has heretofore been in weak and incompetent hands, but which could yet be made a source of great wealth to Fayetteville and Wilmington and to the country through which it runs. Its management, as you are aware, has lately passed into the hands of A. J. Jones, one of your Cape Fear sealawags, who is principally notorious for his attempt, in connection with Dr. Sloan, to rob the State, during Governor Worth's administration, which attempt was happily frustrated through the instrumentality of his Excellency.

The new President has the reputation, among the people of this section, of being an active, energetic railroad man, and great expectations are indulged by some as to its management under his hands. It is true that no one here believes him to be an honest man, but it is thought, and with some reason too, that while helping him out in the line of the more paltry and dishonest work of the addition of an acre or two of land to his private estate, he will still benefit the corporation. No great change has, however, yet been inaugurated here, and the complaints against the inefficiency of the road are still as great as ever. Jones is here but seldom—the interests of his pocket carrying him off to other projects more frequently and the interests of his pocket inducing him to draw his salary. It is rumored here that, in connection with Messrs. Drane and McDowell, of your city, he has lately taken out a heavy contract on the Western North Carolina Railroad.

There is no doubt if Jones would stay at home and attend to his business, that he would manage the affairs of this road to the advantage of its stockholders: need I say, to his own also? He is a man of well known energy, of excellent business qualifications, and of a great experience in railroads, and the people of this section are justified in expecting much of him. There are many abuses which need correcting, and many benefits which are in reach of the road, but of which it has not hitherto availed itself.

You will recollect that at the late meeting of the stockholders of the road, the Salisbury terminus of the road. This action of that body—and action brought about by public proxies—is giving much dissatisfaction to many round here. Greensboro' being thought far more eligible than Salisbury. It is stated that Jones is himself in favor of the road, and is now having an experimental line surveyed to that point. It is urged that Greensboro' is some 25 miles nearer than Salisbury; that the route lies through a far richer country, and that the points of connection are far more advantageous than the other. It is stated that the Salisbury terminus, holders, fixing the terminus at Salisbury, is to be gotten around, other than by a vote of repeal at the next annual election, but sure it is that no one believes that this road will ever reach that place.

I spent an hour of yesterday afternoon at the Salisbury terminus of the road, and in viewing some of the effects of Yankee malice, as exhibited there. Every one knows that Sherman's band destroyed the buildings and stores when they passed through here, and this is an amusing instance of their wanton destructiveness. One reached here and left their own property below government minus some half million at least.

Everything here is very quiet and orderly, whites and blacks busily engaged in the very laudable employment of attending to their own business. Our people are not so much troubled by the long drought, and I feel that many of our farmers will not realize half a crop. Good bye.

Yours,

SOMEWHERE.

For the Journal.

#### Meeting of the Topsail Agricultural Association.

Pursuant to adjournment, this body met at the residence of A. L. Nixon, Esq., on the 3d of July. The Vice-President called the meeting to order, and after the usual preliminaries, the subject previously selected for consideration, viz: "The best investment of agricultural gains, with reference to safety, profit and exemption from care" was taken up and Mr. R. K. Bryan opened the discussion. Mr. B., after some apologies for the desultory nature of the remarks he was about to submit, went on to give his views on the subject. So far as safety was concerned, all experience, and especially our own experience during the last few years went to show that investments in lands, and in judicious permanent improvements to landed property were preferable to any others. The profitability of such investments, with reference to quick returns, was another question depending for its solution on good management. A great deal of land throughout the South was now thrown upon the market at low figures. He did not doubt that the purchase of such lands, judiciously made, would be found a good investment of surplus capital. But under the altered circumstances by which we find ourselves surrounded, with small gains and deficient labor, he could not recommend the policy of expansion. He thought it better to cultivate a small area thoroughly, and leave all lands not actually needed for immediate cultivation open to the industrious immigrant from the North or Europe. He believed that a given quantity of soil would, if well manured and cultivated to the depth of one foot, produce as much as it would if spread over a large tract of land. He thought, also, and cultivated to the depth of six inches. If this was so, farmers would find in this fact an unanswerable argument

in favor of concentration. It was vastly easier to manure and cultivate a small farm and house the crop on it than to do the same on a farm double its size, even though the amount produced were the same on both. Many other observations were made, and the subject was discussed, and the idea advanced that where a good will range was convenient, the investment of surplus capital in cattle could be made profitable. He contended that by detailing a boy with a horse and cart whose exclusive business should be to drive out cattle to the range and bring them up daily, and employing the interval in hauling into the cattle pen, wood, litter, muck, &c., and by changing the pen every two or three weeks, a large area could be fertilized by the leaching of the elements of fertility, which would be carried down into the soil beneath the pen and by the accumulation above the ground of a great quantity of excellent manure. He thought it a safe calculation that in a year fifty head of cattle managed in this way would manure half that number of acres. During seven months these cattle could be supported in the range without any feed, and during the remaining five months of Winter and Spring they should be fed on roots and forage made on the plantation. In addition to the manure you would have the proceeds arising from the sales of beef cattle, which, with a good cow and calf, and a good sheep and lamb, would amount to 30 per cent. per annum on the value of the cattle. The milk and butter would add still further to the profits. The merits of that plan were now discussed by Major O. W. McClammy, G. E. Shepherd and D. McMillan, Esq. Major McClammy contended that the plan was uncertain in view of the great mortality which had prevailed in recent years and mentioned the loss of forty head out of a herd of sixty owned by his father and himself.

Mr. G. E. Shepherd was of opinion that sheep were a better investment than cattle. He contended that sheep could be raised on a small scale, and went on to make a statement of the cost of a flock of sheep he had purchased a few years ago, and the amount and value of wool and mutton sold by him from the flock, amounting to a profit of nearly thirty-five per cent. per annum.

The discussion was interrupted by the announcement of dinner, which was ruled by the Chair to cut off all debate. (See Hensard pp. 1335, and Jefferson's Manual pp. 999). The Club, after dinner, resumed the discussion on the most excellent fare provided by the ladies of Mr. Nixon's family, of which the pure juice of the grape made without the addition of any saccharine or alcoholic matter constituted an important feature, resumed and continued for some time the consideration of the subject. After the discussion was closed the chair announced Mr. William King as the place for the next meeting, and the following for the subject of consideration: "What market crops and what system of farming should demand our attention in the event of the peanut crops becoming unprofitable?"

D. McMillan, Esq., was appointed to open the discussion and W. H. Pearce to close it.

Major C. W. McClammy then brought to the attention of the Association the subject of manufacturing for its members a reliable fertilizer, either from the Charles-ton phosphate or some other suitable material as a basis, and moved the appointment of a committee of three to investigate the matter and report at the next meeting. This motion being carried Major C. W. McClammy, Dr. H. H. Robinson and D. McMillan, Esq., were appointed as the Committee. On motion the presiding officer, Mr. R. K. Bryan, was added to the Committee.

The prospect of a shower of rain prevented the customary visit to the farm of Mr. A. L. Nixon, and the vineyard of Mr. Alonzo Nixon, (twenty acres in extent and embracing many varieties of our most valuable native grapes). A specimen of the fruit of the vineyard was used for the purpose of examining by members of the Club and highly recommended, but its cost—\$12, was deemed an obstacle to its introduction.

EX. COM.

From the San Francisco Dispatch.

#### The Deluge at Hand.

The Alta of Tuesday last contained a very candid article on the subject of Chinese immigration, and it is worth quoting, "the present century has been marked for two immense migrations of human beings to the United States—one from the British Isles and one from Germany—while another of still greater magnitude is about to set in from China." It is not too much to say that the total number of arrivals from the British Isles from 1820 to 1893 was 3,771,181, and the number from Germany during the same period 2,368,722. It says they encountered prejudices here similar to those against the Chinese at this time. It then proceeds to point out that the Chinese are a superior people, and that they are "a civilized, intelligent, and educated people, of a very high order of intellect," and declares that "the time has now arrived when the merits and the serviceable value of the 450,000,000 persons who people China of whom 55,000 are now under the six companies form the vanguard, have not only become recognized by the American people, but their labor has become urgently necessary in a national point of view." It concludes as follows:

When we reflect upon the vast accession which our population has received in fifty years from Ireland and Germany, in spite of all obstacles, pecuniary and political, and consider that the great administrative genius of the Chinese can draw upon twenty times the population of Germany for supplies; that there is an eager demand for the immigrant in all parts of the Union, and that the Chinese are a superior people, we may understand that the great migration of the century has but now commenced. It is reasonable to expect that the Chinese were likely to increase in numbers to an appreciable extent. The people were told that they were returning home about as fast as they came, and hence all alarm on the subject was quite unnecessary. This was a very popular delusion, however, but all the while plans have been perfecting to stimulate immigration from that source, and introduce those people as a permanent element in our population. The Radicals, by inveigling against the Southern States, and by the blind and misguided masses to force negro suffrage on that section, and in order to justify this cruel and suicidal act, they were compelled to claim for all men equal political rights. They committed their partisans to the unnatural and absurd doctrine of manhood equality. This being done, the next step was to ratify a treaty giving to the Chinese rights and privileges here as an inducement to emigrate, and then proposed the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution under which they could not be made citizens and voters. We do not say that all this was done for the special benefit of the Chinese, but we do say that it would be inconsistent with the logic of events to deny to the Chinaman that equality and political fraternity which they claim for all men. The door has been opened and the way paved for the Chinese when the people were not suspicious of their motives. In order to gratify an unchristian spirit of revenge, they proclaimed the political equality of all men, that they under cover of what they pretended to

consider a natural right they might place the ballot in the hands of the negroes.—The Fifteenth Amendment adopted, they will claim for the Chinaman equal political rights with any other class of men.

The Alta is right when it declares that an immigration of Chinese gradations has taken place from Europe to the States East of the Rocky Mountains. The demand for them in New England, the Northwest and the South. In New England they want them for operatives in their factories, and in the West and South they are sought for as laborers in every department of industry. Emigration has ruined the negro. They will not work steadily, and hence there is a great desire to introduce a different element. It is stated that a firm in Chicago has entered into a contract with the Pacific Railroad Companies to transport 50,000 Chinese to Illinois, to be employed in the manufacture of various kinds of machinery, and agents are at work in the South getting orders for their introduction into those States. In less than ten years the immigration from Asia will exceed anything experienced in modern times. The influx from the British Isles during the last fifty years of various grades of laborers has only been a little more than 6,000,000, and yet it is considered as enormous. It was a heavy draught upon a population of fifty million, but it is nothing compared to what will flow in from China with its great hives of four hundred and fifty million of people. They will overflow us as the Northern barbarians of Southern Europe. They will pour in through the Golden Gate in monthly instalments of multiplied thousands and outnumber us in a very short time. What a delightful place California will be as a place of residence for white men when these people come out among them as they do now, and shall the State through the ballot box? We are not overdraining the picture. Let the Fifteenth amendment be adopted and Congress amend the Naturalization Laws so as to admit the Chinese to citizenship, as it assuredly will, and it will take very few years to turn the scale against the whites. The Radicals pretend that they don't intend to give the ballot to the Chinese, but they know they lie when they so declare. People of California, will you, with these facts before you and in view of your responsibility to your families, your fellow-men, your country, and your race, vote for the vote of California to best for the Fifteenth Amendment and Chinese suffrage? We know you will not.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

Disruption of the Radical Party.—Political Chaos.—General Grant's Opportunity.—Mississippi and Texas Elections.—General Rosecrans.—Boutwell's Gold Pur-chases.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1893. The disruption of the Radical party is acknowledged, at least by its press organs, who live upon Government traps. This is a very hopeful omen. But it is alleged that recent events show equally the disintegration and surrender of the Democratic party. "A rose by any other name would smell as sweet." I see, however, through other spectacles, and can discern no sign of disintegration. The negro question, however, and venerable constitutional party. To make a long story short, the recent extraordinary developments of public opinion are looked upon by the discomfited Radicals as more indications of a political chaos, out of which new parties are to spring into life with brand-new issues, divested of all references to the past. Well, General Grant has it in his power to do much in the laudable direction of diverting the legislative and executive powers of the Government into channels aiming at national benefits, and arresting their tendency to the Gulf of transference to humbuggery. He has the power, to be successful, pursue a far different course than that of his predecessor. A brilliant career awaits him, if he shall even now throw off all party "trammels," and seize the happy occasion of proclaiming a policy of national unity, declaring all men free and equal, and by nature, by nature, with the inalienable rights of liberty, life, and the pursuit of office. I mean, if he does this thing by acts instead of words. In short, he has now a chance of becoming (which he has heretofore never been) the President of the United States, in a constitutional sense.

Much has been said about the postponement of the Mississippi and Texas elections. I learn the facts to be that Boutwell, Cox and Creswell were vehement for delay. Mr. Cox was induced to become a partisan in the matter by the pressure of other claims upon his time. The postponement of the effect of a repetition of disaster would be likely to have upon the coming election in his State. It was chiefly at his instance that the postponement was agreed to by other members of the Cabinet. The movement, however, was a confession of judgment. Much has been said about the election of Rosecrans, and knowing the personal animosity existing between the latter and the President, the point was pressed with effect. General Grant must learn to be magnanimous before he can command the respect and support of his fellow citizens. No doubt, but the President will do as requested and throw the weight of his influence to elect Dent—his brother-in-law.

In Cabinet session yesterday, the election in Virginia was thoroughly canvassed and after a very free expression of opinion it was decided that the President should accept the nomination. The Mississippi delegation now here, ask the President to appoint Registers, that a fair election may be held. The present Provisional Governor is extremely Radical, and the Conservatives fear his power in manipulating the Registry. No doubt, but the President will do as requested and throw the weight of his influence to elect Dent—his brother-in-law.

The friends of Simon Cameron and his son-in-law, Mr. Wayne McVeigh, assert that their recent visit to the President was not for the purpose of trying to oust McVeigh or Boutwell from the position of Register, but to submit their constitution to the people, the test oath, and disfranchising clauses to be voted upon separately as in Virginia. The fourth Tuesday in November is named as the day of holding the election. The Convention was to have been held on July 15th, but the same attention upon the result of the Virginia election has had the effect of putting off the election in Mississippi until after the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania. In this move Boutwell and his "crowd" have outgeneraled Grant, that is, if Grant is truly sincere in his expressions desiring the removal of Simon Cameron. Dent in Mississippi and Hamilton in Texas.

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#### OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

The Virginia Election.—Its Influence upon the Approaching West Elections.—Rosecrans and Ohio.—Hamilton and Pennsylvania.—Grant and "his policy." Will he break the traces?—Lively times ahead. The Mississippi Election.—Judge Lewis Dent nominated for Governor.—Grant outgeneraled.—Simon Cameron and the President.—Politics in Washington City.—The Presidential toga weighs heavily upon figures.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1893.

The Virginia election is the all absorbing topic of conversation here. Democrats are jubilant over it, not that it was "an out and out" Democratic victory, but they show the great awakening of the people to the fact now clearly demonstrated that "Radicalism is a Demon of such hideous misdeeds that to be hated, needs but to be seen," and the people having seen and felt it in all its deformity, such a result was not entirely unexpected. It has infused a feeling of joy throughout the whole country, and the efforts that are being made by the Democracy will sweep the Radicals from power in the fall elections. In Ohio with the gallant Rosecrans, in Pennsylvania with General Hancock as our standard bearer success is certain. While the conservatives in Tennessee will follow in the wake of the "Old Dominion" and rid the State of the "carpet baggers" who have so long "reined the roost," and thus take a long step towards national prosperity, political liberty and our rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution, be once again assured us.

The Conservative majority in Virginia is nearly 50,000, exceeding the hopes of the most sanguine and very much astonishing, the good people of that State. Also a majority of 50 in the legislature, securing the United States Senators for the Conservatives, and six out of nine members of Congress. In the first District, D. M. Norton, (a negro) is elected to Congress, he ran as an Independent Radical, and will prove an "Elephant" of immense proportions to his friends on the assembling of Congress.

General Grant has been congratulated by the Chairman of the Conservative State Committee of Virginia upon the success of "his policy," and the General has accepted the result of the election as an endorsement of "his policy" and so claims it. Now if "his policy" has succeeded where the Wells party has been defeated? The Wells party, the Radicals, is to be the party—the Conservatives—in the most outrageous manner. Showering upon them every epithet that devilish brains could devise and scurrilous tongues could utter. Wells was, beyond all shadow of doubt, the candidate of the Radical leaders here, and the President. The Morning Chronicle, Forney's paper, the organ of the administration in this city, has formally excommunicated from the Republican party, all who voted for Walker, and threatens the power of Congress to correct the trifling error of 50,000 votes of majority, made in the Virginia election the other day. Let not that people be drunk with power when they dare to intimate that their subversive tools, Congress, will be bold enough to attempt to stifle the voices that thunder so loud the warning in their ears that "Treason has been weighed in the balances and found wanting." Let us not think that they will awaken a wrath that even now is slowly slumbering. Sumner, Boutwell, Tulloch, Forney, Styles J. Bowen, and all of that clique of "negro lovers," were for Wells, many of them stamping the State for him. Now that Wells is badly beaten, the President is to be the other side, and it seems he has a "policy." What does this "muddle" indicate? Is General Grant in accord with his party as represented by Sumner, Boutwell and the rest? Or has he "taken the bit between his teeth"? If so, look out for a new "policy" and a new "policy" and break the traces? When Congress meets there will be lively times between the "Rads" pure and unadulterated, and Grant's "loaves and fishes," friends and followers who will "stick" to Grant and his policy.

Major Wofford, of Mississippi, now here, has received the following telegram from Jackson in that State: "The National Union Republican Party, backed by the popular sentiment of the State, will support Judge Lewis Dent for Governor. His election is a matter of course. Let us found a dispatch was signed the Judge of the Courts of Errors and Appeals, the Secretary of State, the Judge of the Criminal Court at Vicksburg, the United States District Attorney, and a large number of the most prominent citizens. Judge Dent is a true and brave man, and we will accept the nomination. The Mississippi delegation now here, ask the President to appoint Registers, that a fair election may be held. The present Provisional Governor is extremely Radical, and the Conservatives fear his power in manipulating the Registry. No doubt, but the President will do as requested and throw the weight of his influence to elect Dent—his brother-in-law.

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